1.65 @ 1.70

dificulty about principles, but a fuss about men merely. He could vote for every one that ad been named, but it would be better for ten housand such men to sink to oblivion, than for he State of Ohio to be dishonored by the division and defeat of its Republicans. He invoked each one to cleave to principles, and sacrifice personal feelings for the glory of the great cause. When Mr. Campbell concluded his remarks, there were calls for Ford and others, but at fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock, the Convention adjourned to 11.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was called to order at 21 A Committee of three was appointed, to cor

respond with the State Convention assembled at ladianapolis, Ind., and greet that body in the The Committee on Credentials reported there

were but two counties in the northwest not repesented. But two or three cases of contested elegations had occurred. The report was dopted without reading. The Committee on Officers reported as fol

President-John C. Sherman.

Vice Presidents-1st Congressional district H. Pulte: 2d, A. Moore; 3d, S. B. Brown; th, J. B. Williamson; 5th, O. White; 6th, G W. King; 8th, William Lawrence; 9th, C. H. 10th, Dr. Oby; 11th, G. A. Hedges; 12th, Elias Florence; 13th, F. D. Parish; 14th, Gen. Spink; 15th, Judge Robinson; 16th, Daod Chambers; 17th, C. J. Allbright; 18th, S. H. 19th, W. Baldwin; 20th, S. J. Thompson; 19th, W. Baidwin; 20th, S. McLain; 21st, J. A. Bingham.

Secretaries—W. B. Allison, J. S. Herrick, R.

The rules of the last House of Represen tives were adopted, so far as practicable A majority of all the votes cast were declar ed to be necessary for a nomination in all

John K. Green, of Hamilton, offered a resolu tion, that no man should be balloted for who would not pledge himself to abide by the decision of the Convention, and support with all his power the nominees. An exciting discussion The Report of the Committee on Rules was

accepted.

The Report of the Committee on Permanent Offices and Rules was then adopted, with but

so or three dissenting voices. The new Chairman was then introduced. He sefore taking the chair, that the honor erred upon him was totally unexpected. He woked the name of God with reverence, trusting in His name that the Convention would be armonious. He wished the issue placed alone on the Slavery question—whether that peculiar institution should be extended. If this Convenbe did its daty, the people would sustain it by majority heretofore unknown in the history of Ohio. He craved the forbearance and courtesy of the Convention, feeling unable to discharge he daties devolving on him, unless by such The Committee on Resolutions were called upon to report. Judge Spalding read the doc-

THE PLATFORM.

1. Resolved, That the people, who constitut upreme power in the United States, should alous care the rights of the several Notes, as independent Governments. No enroschment upon their legislative or judicial eroratives should be permitted from any

2. Resideed, That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon them by the Ouddrance of Freedom, whose ereary our Convention this day commemo ince the following cardinal rules: 1. We will resent the spread of Slavery.

ander whatever shape or color it may be at in the Territory withdrawn from the influe of Slavery by the Missouri Compromise of

Nebraska bill which abolishes Free : and we will oppose, by every lawful and tional means, the existence of Slavery any National Territory, and the further in ase of slave Territory or slave States in this ublican Confederacy.

Resolved, That the recent acts of violence

and civil war in Kansas, incited by the late Vice President of the United States, and tacitly raged by the Executive, command the iemnation of every citizen. Resolved, That a proper retrenchment in ablic expenditures, a thoroughly economi-dministration of our State Government, a

d and equal basis of taxation, and single disare, are reforms called for by a wise State y, and justly demanded by the people. Resolved, That a State Central Commit usisting of five, be appointed by this Conits usual duties, be authorized to correspond Committies of other States, for the purpose greeing upon a time and place for holding a ational Convention of the Republican party,

airman, with singular unanimity, there being one dissenting voice in the Committee of Mr. Campbell thought that the sentiments of

ese resolutions were hapily expressed, and he sped they would be adopted without discusdr. Giddings was the solitary member of the ttee opposed to the resolutions, not, he he objected to the resolutions

es, but he thought they were a little too They were not strong enough for the Still they were better than worse. fended his brother to eat meat, he would more while time lasted. He was opposileagues, but had the misfortune to sagreement, and hoped everybody slave.
for the Platform.
suppbell said his friend from Ashta-

to make an issue with Frank Pierce did not wish to raise an issue with the dead. He hoped everybody would is milk for babes, but strong meat.

He was about to make a proposition d call down the frowns of many of his but he had been frowned upon in greatthan these. He had no prospects to en-

damaged. He only wanted the ap-

The Chair, He will be allowed to proceed s the Convention rule otherwise. Smith proceeded. Since our last Cona new element has come into our State It is Know Nothingism.

There is nothing about Know Noth The Rev. Edward Smith proceeded. No, but in the Platform, though. Now, here are Mr. e and Mr. Brinkerhoff, both my personal Mr. Chase belonged to the old guard in a member of no secret society. I have spoken against Mr. Chase in my paper. better throw over both Mr. Chase and rinkerhoff. Mr. Brinkerhoff is obnoxious

foreign vote and to those who oppose se thas been said in many places that Mr erhoff would be an unfit nomination. The that the Know Nothings have committed in is sending an unbroken delegation of ngressmen, who stand up against propagandism. In Massachusetts, Know sm elected the shoemaker, Henry o the Senate of the United States. He

n with a back bone, [cheers,] a part dy. The sins of the Know Nothings usin were assisting to send Charles rkee, one of the old guard, to the Senate; d elsewhere they had performed similar

effect that it was expedient to waive the nation of Mr. Brinkerhoff and Mr. Chase. (iiddings obtained the floor amid a tem-

in good faith support any member of this Con-Mr. Giddings offered the following, as a sub-

stitute for the resolution of Mr. Smith.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge ourselves that, irrespective of all other parties and political associations, we will contribute our moral and political influence to sustain the principles and nominees of this Con-

Mr. Giddings was requested to withdraw his substitute, as everybody wished to vote for it, while many wanted to go for Mr. Smith's res-Mr. Giddings said he was nothing, but he thought nine-tenths of the Committee wanted

to vote on his substitute, and he could not with-The vote by counties was demanded on the ubstitute of Giddings.

It was moved that the resolution of Mr. Smith

nd the substitute of Mr. Giddings be laid on the table. Carried. It was moved that the Convention proces to ballot for a candidate for Governor. This motion, with an amendment offered by L. D. Campbell, that the candidates be required to pledge themselves to abide by the decision of

the Convention, passed.
S. P. Chase, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Jos. B. Swann, Gen. S. F. Cary, and Hiram Griswold, were put in nomination, and the requisite pledges given.
L. D. Campbell stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Jacob Brinkerhoff.

Nomination of Chase.—The first ballot re-

sulted as follows: Chase, 225; Swann, 102; One hundred and eighty-five votes were ne cessary for a nomination. Chase was declared the nominee, and a Committee, consisting of Giddings, Campbell, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, appointed to wait on him, and inform him of

It was moved that Chase be declared unanimously nominated, but there were perhaps fifty negative voices. Know Nothing voices. Nomination of Lieut. Governor .- The folowing names were put in nomination: Franklin T. Backus, Hiram Griswold, Chauncy N. Olds, Samuel Stokely, and Thos. H. Ford. The first ballot resulted as follows: Backus,

ly, 8; Lawrence, 52. The second ballot: Backus, 25; Ford, 223; Olds, 48; Griswold, 35.
Mr. Ford was declared the nominee.

62; Ford, 145; Olds, 54; Griswold, 47; Stoke-

On motion of Mr. Cable, Jacob Brinkerhoff was nominated by acclamation for the long term of Supreme Judge. [Much enthusiasm.] During the time that the vote for Lieut. Govrnor was being counted, the Chair announced that Mr. Chase was present; and a general call being made, he appeared upon the platform. A portly old gentleman with a big voice shouted ascended the steps, "All hail, old fel-

MR. CHASE'S REMARKS, ON ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. Mr. Chase, on being introduced to the Con vention by the President, said: Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention .

I know full well that it is because of no special merit or worth of mine that you have honored me with the nomination which has been ansounced to me by your committee, and it is this knowledge which exceedingly enhances my sense of the honor conferred, and of the sponsibilities which it imposes. Ohio has many citizens better fitted for the position in which you would place me, and better qualified to bear aloft the standard of Freedom during the approaching political contest. Conceding, owever, as I do most cheerfully, to others superior abilities and better judgments, I yield to no one in sincere devotion to the great principles which you have this day promulgated. On many public questions, not now directly in issue, I have had occasion heretofore to ex-

press my opinions in various forms. Those On the great issues now before the people, my opinions are expressed in the Platform you have this day adopted. The independence and sovereignty of the

State, in her legislation and judiciary, must be asserted and maintained. The spread of Slavery, under all circumstan ces, and at all times, must be inflexibly resist-

Slavery in the Territories must be prohibited

On this point there is the most pressing need of union and resolution. Kansas must be saved from Slavery by the voters of the free States. It was my fortune to bear some humble part n the memorable struggle which issued in the repeal of the Missouri prohibition. Upon that occasion, though among the most determined opponents of the Compromises of 1850, I de clared in my place that I was ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with the supporters of

of that last and greatest wrong. In this spirit I am prepared to act to-day. Side by side with all men who are willing to unite with me for the defence of Freedom, I am ready to contend to the last for the rescue of the

those Compromises, now justly incensed by that violation of plighted faith, for the redress

l'erritories from Slavery.

I would do no injustice to the slave States. All rights guarantied to them by the Constitu-tion should be fully and cheerfully conceded. Whatever can be constitutionally done by the National Legislature to promote their progress and improvement, should be unhesitatingly and grudgingly done. We should insist only that, outside of slave

States, we shall not be responsible for the main-tenance of Slavery; and that the just and constitutional influence of the General Government shall be exerted on the side of Liberty. The question of Slavery in the States may

then be safely left to the States themselves. The Humanity, the Justice, the Wisdom of the people, will, I trust, so dispose of it, that in the not far distant future a day will come when the Sun, in all his course over our broad land, from with people before this. He was the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall not behold a

large number of names were put in nomination. While the vote was being taken, Mr. Stambaugh of Tuscarawas county, interrupted the proceed-ings by saying that an outsider, whom he did not choose to name, had been casting the votes of several delegations without their knowledge or consent. On being pressed for the name of this officious individual, he stated that it was Judge Ives, of Huron. There was no denial of the fact, but the statement was confirmed in took a step backward, and the counties were all called again, while the votes for the short-term candidates were being counted. The Lieut. Governor was called upon the stand. Mr. Ford said his nomination was entirely unexpected. He would support the ticket, not because he was on it, but because he had an in-terest in it. He had promised (in the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention) that Ohio should speak for Freedom, and now he hoped she would. He would not make a speech. He expend a barrel of sweat on this canvass, and he intended to sweat it out. [Much merriment.] Mr. Brinkerhoff was called on for a speech He responded elaborately, going in for the Platform and nothing else, saying that he was not indifferent to the favorable opinion of good men, that the Convention had given him the place he wanted, and that he thought the taxes that now oppress the people of Ohio might, could, and should, be reduced.

The vote for short-term Judge was announced but no choice was made. Chas. C. Converse, of Zanesville, had the highest number of votes-119. It was moved that he be declared the nominee. This was objected to, and another vote taken, resulting in the nomination of Con-

verse, who received 269 votes. Auditor of State.—The following names were placed before the Convention. First ballot: F. M. Wright, 119; S. Nash, 70; E. B. Eckley, 74; R. Marsh, 3; James N. Riley, 4; W. B. Thrall, 9; H. Y. Beebee, 50.
On the second ballot, Wright, having received

213 votes, was declared the nominee. Secretary of State.—First ballot: Rice, 70; Baker, 75; Fairchild, 12; Van Voorhes, 33; Goodhue, 25; Cole, 35; Morton, 20; Kirby, 30; Bascom, 63.

There was no nomination on the second ballot, but a number of delegates asked leave to representatives or citizens of other

Attorney General .- J. D. Kimball, of Medina.

was nominated for the office of Attorney General on the first ballot.

Board of Public Works.—A. G. Connover was nominated on the second ballot for mem-per of Board of Public Works. At 10 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned ne die.

KANSAS APPATDO

Meeting of the Legislature-Its Opening Acts. From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

WHITEHEAD, K. T., July 9, 1855. I have this moment returned from Pawnee, that out-of-the-world place, where Governor Reeder convened the Legislature against the wishes of every member save one. It seems to have been the Governor's study to do nothing to gratify the people, and to do everything that they deprecated and disapproved. He has been the most contrary and obstinate man that ever held office, and no lessons nor experiences seem to improve him. Instead of attaining his ends, or being successful in his arbitrary schemes and measures, he has failed in every one, and the people, in their independent sover-eignty, have ridden triumphantly over him. He should know by this time that it will not do oppose one's own selfish will against the insts and the wishes of a whole community. But he seems to be unconscious of his error, notwithstanding his frequent startling awakenings; or to be determined, of malice afore-thought, to annoy, and vex, and injure, the country in every conceivable way. The last instance of his obstinacy was, the adjournment of the Legislature from Pawnee to the Shawnee

Most of the members were at Pawnee early n the morning of Monday, the 2d instant, the day of their convocation by the Governor's proclamation. They were obliged to encamp in wagons and tents, as no houses were provided for their accommodation. The Legislative hall was not even completed. It was a rough barn r warehouse, in which the floor was not yet

laid, although the carpenters worked at it through the Sabbath day on the 1st instant. The members desired to hold a caucus, for the purpose of selecting permanent officers for the two Houses. There was no house in which they could sit, and they were obliged to resort to a grove about a mile distant, and arrange their preliminaries in its shades.

At 12 o'clock, M., the floor of the Capitol was far finished that it could be occupied, and

the two Houses convened at that hour. Of the Council, Thomas Johnson was elected President; R. R. Rees, President pro tem.; John A. Halderman, Chief Clerk; Charles H. Groter, Assistant Clerk; and Carey B. White-head, Sergeant-at-Arms; and William Godfrey,

Doorkeeper.
Of the House, J. H. Stringfellow was elected Speaker; Joseph Anderson, Speaker pro tem.; J. M. Lysle, Chief Clerk; John Martin, Assistant Clerk; T. J. B. Cramer, Sergeant at-Arms. ave not yet been able to obtain a copy of it for you.

On that day, an act was passed by both Houses, entitled "An act declaring the place

holding the session of the Legislative Asembly, and for other purposes," which was as "Be it enacted by the Governor and Legisla tive Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as

ollows, to wit: "SEC. 1. Until the seat of Government is located by law, the session of the Legislative Assembly shall be held at the 'Shawnee Manual Labor School,' in the Territory of Kansas.
"Sec. 2. Until the seat of Government is le ted as above specified, the Governor and Secre

tary of State shall respectively keep their offices at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in said Territory of Kansas.
"Sec. 3. So soon as this act shall take effect, the Council and House of Representatives shall have power, by a concurrent resolution, to adjourn its present session, and hold the remain-der of such session at said Shawnee Manual Labor School; and upon such adjournment, it shall be the duty of the Governor and Secretary of State, respectively, immediately to remove

their offices to said Shawnee Manual Labor passage."

"This act to take effect from and after its It was sent to the Governor for his approval but he, with his accustomed spirit of contrarie ty, put it in his pocket, and went off to pass the ourth with some of his friends at a distance. On Friday, the 6th, he returned the bill, vetoed, was then reconsidered and passed over his head by a vote of twelve ayes to one nay in the Council, and twenty-four ayes to no nays in the House. And, at one o'clock on that day, both Houses adjourned, by resolution, to meet on Monday, the 16th instant, at the "Shawnee Manual Labor School." Many resolutions were offered, notices given, and bills presented, among which was one by Major Richardson, providing a remedy against the abduction of slaves, which was read twice.

Major Richardson, Mr. Forman, and other embers, have come to their homes to pass the few days that intervene between now and the 16th instant. They have everywhere met with the warmest commendation for their promptness in changing the seat of Government from a place where no information could be had of them, to a place from which daily intelligence can be dispensed.

From and after Monday next, you shall be regularly posted, by your obedient servant,

Mr. Conway, a member of the Council, has esigned his seat, in order to avoid the implied acknowledgment of the validity of the sham Legislature. He has written a strong and manly letter, assigning his reasons at length, and concludes as follows:

"As an individual citizen of Kansas, I an furthermore free to say to your Excellency, representing as you do the imperial authority of the Federal Government in this land, that while I am entirely disposed to pay all respect to the lawfully-constituted authorities, I am yet not willing, whatever power may command it, to bend my neck like a satisfied and gentle slave to the yoke of foreign tyrants. To do so would prove me recreant to all the lessons of heroism or of duty I ever learned. I am so unfortunate as to have been trained to some crude notions of human right-some such notions as those for which, in ages past, our foolish ancestry And, however wide-spread may be the dis repute into which those puerile fallacies have fallen in these sterling and enlightened times, I am still bold to withstand their violation in my own person to the last extremity of just resistance. Simply as a citizen and a man, I shall therefore yield no submission expected to go through the State and talk to to this alien Legislature. On the contraall the people. Everybody should hear him as much as they wanted to. He had promised to defiance, and shall be prompt to spurn and defiance, and shall be prompt to spurn and trample under my feet its insolent enactments, whenever they conflict with my rights or incli-

nations. Very respectfully, yours,
"M. F. CONWAY. " Pawnee, K. T., June 30, 1855. The following is the portion of Gov. Reeder's essage which relates to Slavery. It is sufficiently tame to satisfy any reasonable rowdy on the Missouri border. All he asks is a fair trial of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty:

"There are many specific subjects of legis-ation, some of which are expressly referred to aid of the holy cause of introducing Slavery you by the bill organizing our Territory, and others spring from the necessities of our community. Prominent among them is the ques-tion whether we shall build our Government upon the basis of free or slave labor. Claiming, as we do, the same capacity for self-government as our fellow-citizens of the States, with far greater, if not an exclusive interest, in the institutions and laws which are to exist among us, compelled alone to bear their bur-dens, and entitled alone to claim their benefits, wisdom, justice, and fairness, would dictate that those laws and institutions, inside of the Consti-tution of the United States, should be moulded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing in-terest we must feel in them, rather than by the

of our country by the destructive spirit of Abolitionism, can never be productive of aught but evil, and is calculated in an eminent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to evoke the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our common country, and also to mar our brilliant future, if not to endanger the existence of our cherished Union. A want of fidelity to the solemn compacts of the Constitution, and an attack upon the rights of the States which are guarantied by it, can have no justification or alias habeas corpus, returnable at such time as excuse. This view of the case, however, is not to be confounded with the discussion and settlethe Court might suggest. His Honor then fixed to be confounded with the discussion and settlement of the Slavery question in our Territory, in its bearings upon the formation of our institutions. That has been referred to us as an open question by the legitimate action of the nation, and here it is not only the privilege but the duty of every man to speak his opinions freely, and enforce them peaceably and fairly.

"Advocate and opponent stand on the same of the court might suggest. His Honor then fixed this morning at ten o'clock for the return of the writ.

The writ commands Mr. Williamson to bring in the bodies of Jane, Dan, and Isaiah, the servants of Mr. Wheeler, to await and abide the decree of the Court.

Yesterday afternoon, Deputy United States Marshals Jenkins and Crossin arrested five colored men, on the charge of rict and committies.

are of the very essence of republicanism at all are of the very essence of republicanism at all prisoners were taken before Alderman Freetimes, are peculiarly to be respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a further hearing at eleven o'clock this morning. State Constitution, and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the people of the Territor, indicate that event as a signal occasion for the decision of that peculiar question. In the mean time, however, a Territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate, or regulate Slavery in the Territory, and in an absolute or modified made a return to the Court to the effect that form, with all the force and effect of any other the bodies of Jane, Daniel, and Isaiah, mention-

Mr. Vandyke briefly stated the facts of the case as follows: The Hon. John H. Wheeler is a citizen of North Carolina; he has been for to pass laws retaliating upon Massachusetts and and Isaiah. other States which have passed laws for the the unconstitutional encroachments of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The string of resolutions adopted is a great sum and substance. They will amount to nothing. We regard the present excitement and furor in Missouri as a hopeful sign of the times. It indicates the presence and pressure of the Free Soil element, and may be regarded as the expiring struggle of the Demon for breath. The fate of Slavery in that great State is sealed, and a few brief years will reveal its doom. Missouri The Message of the Governor was read. I is the great highway of emigration westward; and the foul stain cannot fail to be washed out by the swelling tide.

LYNCHING IN WISCONSIN .- The people of Janesville, Wisconsin, seem envious of the reputation for savage ferocity acquired by those of Sumter county, Alabama, and have essayed a faint imitation of the barbarous burning of a negro. A man named Mayberry, convicted of the murder of Andrew Alger, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, has been hanged by the G.

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE

We regret that want of space prevents us from giving full particulars of the recent slave case at Philadelphia. The whole proceedings in the case develop a lamentable want of spirit and self-respect in the People of Philadelphia as well as a low estimate of the value of liber ty. The laws of Pennsylvania explicitly pro vide that every slave brought into the State, by the master or agent, shall be instantly free: and yet, here is a case in which a citizen of North Carolina boldly attempts to pass through the State with his slaves, and would have succeeded but for the timely interference of one white person, aided by some colored men, but wholly unassisted by the police. It is disgraceful that Pennsylvania has not made every officer of the law, and every citizen, responsible for the enforcement of this guaranty of public Freedom. But, so far from it, the intrepid Mr. Williamson and his colored associates are no only unsupported by the State authorities, but are run down by the bloodhounds of the Federeral Government, and, from present appear ances, may be mulcted in heavy damages! Oh! shame on the nominally free people, where such outrageous insolence to the majesty of the

State can be tolerated for one hour! The conduct of the Federal officers, of Judge Kane, and the District Attorney, was all that could be desired by the negro-drivers of the South. They acted as "swift witnesses" in behalf of the slaveholder, and showed an alacrity in trampling on the laws of the State and the rights of human nature, which was worthy of the Fr gitive Slave Bill. The District Attor ney, as vill be seen below, displayed a brutality

of spirit jot unworthy of Jefferies. These supple creatures of Federal seem to 'ink it a monstrous thing, that a distinguish slaveholder, a foreign Ambassador, cannot permitted quietly to carry his slaves through he Free States, in violation of their

But the which marks the spirit of the men nore charly than any words of ours could portray it, is the fact that, in default of any substantial ground of legal proceedings against Williamson, he was bound over on false pretences-on the pretence that he had been guilty of a contempt of court, and of perjury. He was not weld to bail for having run off Wheeler's property, because the corrupt officials were conscious that the slaves were entitled to freedom; in fact, that point was never denied; and yet these ready tools of tyranny were willing to force back the slaves into Wheeler's posession, by an attempt to frighten those who had assisted them to escape. This is fully shown by the concluding remark of Kane, that "he would also say, at the risk of its being considered extra-judicial, that if it is really in the power of the defendant to produce the bodies of the three persons, it would to him (the Judge) appear better for him to do so." This infamous suggestion, of itself, deserves

impeachment and expulsion from the bench. Mr. Wheeler is the Minister to Nicaragua the country which Walker and Kinney are attempting to conquer for Slavery. There can be no doubt but that the smart and smirking Wheeler intended to use his official prestige in into that country; and since he stopped some time in Washington, there can be as little doubt that this precious little official knavery was known to and approved by the Govern-

all these vile and contemptible machinations against the freedom and independence of the

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 20. The slave case has assumed a more serious phase than we had anticipated. The Hon. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, is the owner of the slaves who representatives or citizens of other States, who are no more competent to the task than wellow the first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had aken. He first the course that his aged friend had indeed abused that Order in presuming that its members would not honorably and saying that ten thousand freemen had set the first the

seal of eternal condemnation on Doughfaceism and Old Lineism. Their Platform had been adopted unanimously.

State Treasurer.—The Convention now proceeds to be exercised in various degrees and in various to leave him, and that they were stolen away in opposition to his and their will.

Yesterday, application was made to Judge the United States District Court, for the owner of his property. He then leaves

the Slavery Question in the direction of an at a writ of habeas corpus, to be directed to Mr. Passmore Williamson. The writ was granted, chosen.

"An agitation of that kind, such as we have and made returnable by three o'clock in the seen industriously prosecuted in the past history afternoon. At that time, Mr. Vandyke appeared of our country by the destructive spirit of Abo- for Mr. Wheeler, and Edward Hopper for re-

"Advocate and opponent stand on the same ground, and must mutually concede to each other the identical measures of right which they claim for themselves. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion, without licentiousness, Isaiah Moore, and James S. Braddock. The are of the very escape of roughlier is at all a prisoners. prisoners were taken before Alderman Free-

form, with all the force and effect of any other the bodies of Jane, Daniel, and Isaiah, mention-legislative act, binding until repealed by the ed in the writ to him directed, were not now, same power which enacted it." power, or possession, of the then respondent.

Mr. Vandyke briefly stated the facts of the

Lexington, in that State, with a view of propagating their principles by holding up the argument of terror to all wicked doubters and distance. They recommend the Legislature believers. They recommend the Legislature three colored servants, named Jane, Daniel,

He was proceeding to New York on Wedne protection of the liberty of their citizens against day the 18th, to embark for Nicaragua, and, when on board at the wharf at this city with his three servants, the respondent came on board and asked those servants, or one of them, if they would like to be free. They told him deal longer than the decalogue, but this is their that they wished to stay with their master, when the respondent and fifteen or twenty colored persons took them forcibly from the custody of their master. The two boys cried to go back to Mr. Wheeler, but the respondent here, one Passmore Williamson, forced them away. The companions and associates of Mr. Williamson seized Mr. Wheeler by the throat as he was trying to prevent this outrage on his property, and said that if he made any resistance, they would cut his throat.

The testimony of Wheeler and one or two others employed on the boat, or about the wharf, accords with the above statement.

Mr. Vandyke said that if he proved the imple facts, he proved the return false. The point raised by the opposite couns taid, was, that the Court would not go behind he return; but he asked that the Court now go nto the question of the committal of the outage, and prove by evidence the return to be

Mr. Hopper, one of the respondent's counsel, hen asked time to prepare testimony to prove

he return. The Court said, that if the evidence was gone nto, and a prima facie case was made out, the of perjury, and of course evidence for the deld not be taken. He could not agree o a postponement. If the facts are as stated by he relator, there has been a cruel outrage of a nost criminal nature.
Mr. Gilpin, for the respondent, said that they

vished to stand on the ground of utter nega-ion of the possession of the servants at any Mr. Vandyke rose after the above testimony

and been taken, and, after remarking on the by the respondent, said he had two motions to make: 1. He moved that the respondent be teld in bonds for contempt in making a false eturn to the Court; and 2. That the respondent be held in \$5,000, to answer a charge of willful perjury.

Mr. Gilpin asked whether the Court ow hear the respondent on the question of conempt. He was instructed by his client to say

nat evidence could be offered which would pu different complexion on the case. Judge Kane said he would either hear coun el on the question as it now stands, or he vould hear evidence for respondent.

Mr. Hopper said the motion of the District ttorney had taken himself and friends by

urprise, and he would ask time for considera-

Judge Kane understood that the respondent vas not willing to take the stand and swear that te had further evidence to offer. If the repondent would make oath that he had such ridence in prospect, the Court would consider he application for a continuance. Mr. Passmore Williamson was then affirmed,

and testified in substance as follows: After the olored people left Dock street in the carriage, saw no more of them; I do not know where hey are; have had no control over them, nor ave I had any hand in their escape; my whole Connection with the affair was this: I had heard that these three persons were in the city, and I elt anxious to inform them of their rights; for his purpose I went to Bloodgood's Hotel, where yellow boy; I asked him about the saw that man, (pointing to Mr. Wheeler;) I when I went upon the upper deck of the boat pproached the colored woman, and asked her she knew her rights—that by law she was free; Mr. W. asked me what I wanted; I told him my errand; he (Mr. W.) kept interfering, and said she knew her rights, and he did no want any interference with his affairs; Mr. W. reminded her of her children at home, and asked her if she wanted to leave them; she replied that she did not, but that she wanted to free; Mr. Wheeler insisted that the woman did not want to go; there was an excitement, and the children cried; I saw them taken

way; the object was secured of enabling them act in accordance with their rights. Question by Mr. Vandyke. Was it your ct to take them from Mr. Wheeler? Answer. It was, if they desired it. Cross-examined. Wm. Still, a colored man, est informed me of the matter; he laid upon y desk a note containing the facts; I told him go to the wharf and attend to it, that I was oing out of town; I afterward altered my mind, ad went to the boat; I was there before Wm. Will: I do not know who engaged the carriage; don't know who had hold of Mr. Wheeler; Old Mr. W. I would be responsible to him ray damage his rights might sustain.

Question by Mr. Vandyke. Did you say his

rights" or "legal rights?"

Answer. I do not recollect which I said want to New York, we would telegraph there; I told still to get the names if he could, and if they went to New York, we would telegraph there; he said there was nothing in the way of their remaining here if they wished; I told him to hurry than the whole wished. down to the wharf, and see that their wishes were complied with; my first idea was to get out a writ of habeas corpus here; but, as there was no Judge in town, I thought it best to telegraph; I was afraid that, as the boat was starting, we would not have time to accomplish anything; Still said nothing to interfere; when I went down to the boat, I saw him talking to Mr.
Wheeler; he is clerk at the Anti-Slavery Office
is North Fifth street; Still was the only person
on board I knew; I saw him this morning; we

town, and this morning early has a conference with his companion in crime.

Mr. Vandyke went on to argue that the re turn to the writ was not only an evasion, but Various indications show that Napoleon is man absolute falsehood, and that the parties were ufacturing political capital in Spain. under the control of the respondent. The District Attorney compared the respondent to a pickpocket, who steals a purse, and hands the plunder to a confederate. He arged, in con-clusion, that the respondent had not purged himself of contempt, and that he was liable for it and for perjury.

The respondent's counsel, after consultation,

The respondent's counsel, after consultation, determined to leave the matter to the Court for lecision, without argument.

ts consequences might be so very grave to the respondent, who might even pass into the condition of a prisoner, that he was desirous, be-fore passing upon the two motions, to have time for reflection. In the mean time, bail might be taken in \$5,000, for a further hearing on the second motion, (on the charge of per-jury,) and the motion for contempt could go He would also say, at the risk of its being

considered extra-judicial, that if it is really in the power of the defendant to produce the bodies of the three persons, it would seem to him (the Judge) better for him to do so. Kane said, in conclusion, that he would hold Mr. Williamson in \$5,000, for a further nearing at the next term of the court, on this day week. Bail was entered. The court room was lensely crowded with spectators.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British mail steamer Canada arrived at New York on the 20th instant. The following s a summary of her news:

Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d of July,

with all the pomp which circumstances permit There are rumors that Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allie have been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and Pelissier's latest despatch, dated July 4th, says his works are progressing

satisfactorily.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 4th that there was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol on the left happened near Rock Island, Illinois. 18th of June. The papers per the Canada con-

Pelissier. It is stated that General Margan's French division, to attack the fort on the extreme right, by the Careening Harbor, commenced the attack prematurely, and before the other division had taken its ground. Margan fell mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into lisorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division, as it came up under General Brunet, and shattered it badly Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although General Autevane had meanwhile reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the first

French division, he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French should have captured the Malakoff, in-asmuch as the Malakoff's guns commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance could udge, Lord Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party, not being sufficiently strong to carry were repulsed with much slaughter. A curious incident is, that General Eyre, with 2,000 Britbastopol itself, and held possession of the houses in one street for 17 hours; but being totally unsupported, he retired at night-fall. The inference is, that had the assault been general, or systematically planned, the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might

have been carried. French letters of June 23d say that the army was full of confidence. The approaches were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower, and a French battery of 30 guns was nearly completed, in front of the Careening Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having occasioned much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that Gortchakoff had sent

or 24,000 more men, as he had reinforced iprandi's army with another division. The Turks and Sardinians, under Omer Pasha and General Marmora, have made excur- that they had been persuaded not to molest sions in the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya,

without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertsch museum, and from Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on their way to Paris. The Turco-British contingent force, now numbering 6,000 men, is in camp, near Do-

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million of lives, and yet no decisive battles have taken place. A despatch from Berlin, dated July 4th,

states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed. Russian accounts, under date of June 19th. say the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired for eight ours against the batteries at the mouth of the without effect, and then withdrew to

June 20 .- The Allies made a descent on Kotha Island, destroyed the telegraph, and then returned to me, and told me that I had ournt the Government stores. June 21 .- Some of the allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others fired some hours on Port Revel, without doing any material injury.

June 22 and 23.—Occasional shots were ex-

Seskar Island.

hanged between gun-boats employed in shore and the Revel batteries.

The Journal of St. Petersburgh publishes a correspondence respecting the recent affair at ango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible, and accusing the English of making improper uses of flags of truce generally.

off Cronstadt. England.—The business before Parliament was not of an important nature.

Messrs. Roebuck and Duncombe had asked for a committee of inquiry into the alleged bru-tal conduct of the police at the Hyde Park demonstration against the Sunday Trading bill, but

July 5 .- The bulk of the allied squadron was

On Friday night, Mr. Milner Gibson asked the Government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at Vienna, in stating, among other thiugs, that Great Britain never contemplated a restoration of Poland and Hungary. Messrs. Cobden, Roebuck, and D'Israeli, all attacked Lord John, after which the matter was dropped.

Gen. Peel was to move the previous question against Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure. Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Postmaster General. Mr. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board an English steamer, returning from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission to France and England. The

American Minister to Portugal, they say, recognised him. France.-On the 5th of July, the Legisla ture voted the loan of 750,000,000 francs. In addition to this loan, an increase of taxation is proposed, namely, one-third increase of duty on all spirits, ten per cent. on railway passen-gers and goods, and a new war "decime" of indirect taxation is expected will produce seventy millions of francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech has been variously

commented on, but on the whole is regarded favorably. The hit at Austria is considered as Minister has asked an explanation. Spain.—A despatch, via Marseilles, dated July 5th, states that a rising has taken place in Catalonia. The difficulty is, nominally, reon board I knew; I saw him this morning; we had a conversation respecting this case; we conversed as to the safety of the party; he said troy were safe, and that they would not return, under any circumstances; he did not tell me where they were; I am Secretary of the Acting Committee of the old Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society; Mr. Still did not tell me at what time the party returned; I do not know who got into

view with the Emperor on the state of Spain, and Napoleon had expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isa

The Spanish Government is loud in its praise of Napoleon, and contrasts his exertions in the Flour, City Mills - - - -Rye Flour - - - - 7.25 @ 7.50 Corn Meal - - - 4.75 @ 5.00 cause of order with Louis Phillippe's duplicity. ufacturing political capital in Spain. Italy .- In Sardinia, much depression of feel-

Wheat, white . . Wheat, red - - ng exists, on account of the mortality that has Corn, white - - - - 1.02 @ 1.04 efallen the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Corn, yellow - - - - 93 (a) 00 Rye, Pennsylvania - - - 1,25 (a) 0.00 Turkey appoints a resident Minister to Sar dinia.

recent indisposition. COMMERCAL INTELLIGENCE. In the Liverpool cotton market, the depression noticed at the departure of the Arago, and which Hay, Timothy

was attributed mainly to the last advices from the United States, still continued, and the market closed dull at about \(\frac{1}{2}d\) below the quotations of the previous Friday. The week's business amounted to 45,000 bales, one quarter of Bacon, Hams which was on speculation.

Breadstuffs.—Favorable weather and good Pork, Mess - Pork, Prime -

ower, are generally unchanged. Western Ca-Lard, in kegs - Wool, Unwashed -Provisions show no material variation from ormer rates, and only a limited business was | Wool, Pulled - - oing forward. Lard, however, was rather | Wool, Fleece, common - -

The London money market was easy, al- Wool, Piece, line Wool, Choice Merino though rates were scarcely so cheap as before Butter, Western, in kegs . . the publication of the new French loan. Consols closed at 911.

A Know Nothing demonstration took place | Coffee, Java at Cincinnati, a night or two since, the object of which was to protest against the nomination of Mr. Chase. The Gazette states that the umber present fell far short of what was an- Flour. State brands - - - \$7.87 (d. 8.25 icipated-there not being present more than Flour, State brands, extra - - 10.75 (@12.50 three thousand, including Democrats and Free-Soilers. It may be regarded as a failure; and the Conservative Philadelphia American well Corn Meal - - - 4.50 @ 0.00 remarks, that the resolutions adopted, by their Wheat, white . . . . . 1.90 (a) 0.00 Pro-Slavery character, will be of great benefit Wheat, red - - - - 1.75 (a) 1.80 to Mr. Chase. No rational man doubts his Corn, white - - - . . . 89 (a) 90 triumphant election, after this Hindoo fizzle.

Mr. Sumner, the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts, narrowly escaped with his life, from a fall from a buggy a few days ago. The accident happened near Rock Island, Illinois, tain further details, including the despatch of crushed. It is gratifying to learn that the spinal region is uninjured!

FROM MICHIGAN RICHLAND, KALAMAZOO CO., MICH., July 18, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

Know Nothingism in this State shows but very little life. Its principal organs have fallen into the hands of favorers of the Republican ovement; and, although the Order sent its elegates to the Philadelphia Convention, I do not think it has any intention of abiding by its ection. I admire your manly course, and, loubt not, many of those who have discontinued the Era will renew their subscriptions when

they return to reason.

I hope they may not long injure Freedom's and their own interests by blindness.

From the Cincinnati Gazette MR. JOLLIFFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have received the following commun tion from Mr. Jolliffe in relation to the treatment he received in South Carolina. We have til we should have the facts fully before us. From this communication, as well as from a conversation with Mr. Jolliffe, we are satisfied hat there was no disposition to treat him dis- gross of the Vermifuge immediately. respectfully on the part of the people, with the exception of a very small number of persons:

Messrs. Editors: As something has been stated in newspapers respecting my treatment in South Carolina, it is due to some gentlem in that State that I make a correct statement. On the 29th of June I went to Barnwell, i Barnwell district, South Carolina, delivered letter of introduction to a gentleman in that place, and put up at a hotel. The next morning, I was informed, by a gentleman who call ed on me for that purpose, that, near the town, there was a meeting of some persons from th country, to consult in reference to myself but

hotel by two men, Captain Walker and John Mixon, who stated that it was their purpose to take me back to Williston, and that a bugge was ready for me at the door. They assured me that I would be treated as a gentleman, and, pon my invitation, went into my room. ocked the door; Mixon seemed a ed, but I pointed to my pen-knife, lying on a stand, and assured him it was my only weapon, and reminded him that they were two to one. then explained to them the purpose of my vis it. I agreed to go with them as soon as I should pay my bill. When that was done, Col. Barney H. Brown (to whom I had a letter of introduction from Rev. Joseph T. Robert, Zanesville) and other gentlemen took Walke and Mixon aside, and, after some conversation induced them to forego their purpose of takin me from Barnwell. Col. Brown and other the privilege of remaining in Barnwell till could transact my business. I replied, that claimed it as a right, and wanted no privilege I was then told that it was objected to me that was an Abolitionist. I said to them, "I am an Abolitionist to the very core of my heart.' After that, several gentlemen called to see me, and I was treated not merely with kindness but with marked civility and respect. I fee myself greatly indebted to Col. Brown and other gentlemen of the town for their kindne The whole outcry against me was raised, believed, by heirs and debtors of Elijah Willis's estate, hoping, perhaps, to frighten me from the discharge of my duty, and perhaps with the silly expectation of having some influence upon their courts in the adjudication of a controve

sy respecting the will.

I stayed in Barnwell until my lawyer told me there was nothing more that needed my peronal attention. I then returned to Willisto and remained there till nine o'clock Monda morning, when I took the cars and went to Vir ginia, on a visit to my mother, and returned JOHN JOLLIFFE.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal. Rev. H. B. TAYLOR, Steward.

TWENTY PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS

Mammoth Brick Buildings. VITH MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS In the estimation of intelligent visiters Unequalled by any Seminary Edifice in the

PECIAL FACILITIES in Ancient and Modern La SPECIAL FACILITIES in Ancient and Modern Languages, and in Music.
Pall Term begins Aug. 16; Winter Term, Dec. 6.
Board, furnished rooms, prepared fuel, washing, tuition in common English, and incidentals, in advance for the whole Term of fourteen weeks, \$29.
Excursion trains, at reduced fare, on the first and the last day of each Term.
Those who desire superior facilities for a thorough education, commercial, classical, or ornamental, and are capable of keeping wholesome rules, are invited to apply for catalogues, or for board, to the Principal.
Port Edward, N. Y., July 24, 1855.

Country.

CAPITALISTS and others, wishing to make invest ments in IOWA LANDS, can do so through the un-dersigned. Holders of Land Warrants can have ther loaned to actual settlers, on one and two years time, a PORTY PER CENT. INTEREST; and as the title is i

e person furnishing the Warrants, the investment rectly safe. Lands selected, and all business perting to Land Agency promptly attended to.

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PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL AP

and improvement of the papels. Every effort will be mad to enforce habits of order and punctuality, to inculente truly lady-like deportment in every particular, and to three around the members of the family the influences of a well ordered Christian home.

Juvenile Department.—For the very young, who may have been deprived of parental care, our endeavor will be to provide a home which shall, as far as possible, supply the loss they have sustained. The number will never be so large that each individual may not receive the particular supervision of the heads of the family.

Physical Training.—A watchful care will be exercised over the physical as well as mental culture of the pupils—constant reference being had to peculiarities of temperament and constitution. Whatever the intellectual attainments, but little can be enjoyed or accomplished in like without a sound physical system. Abundant opportunity will be afforded for retired exercise in the open air; there will also be given lessous and practice in canisthemic exercises, so admirably adapted to promote grace of motion and development of form.

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a second

ach, separated by short variations, if they wish, with-an remain during the short variations, if they wish, with-of extra charge. Pupils will be received at any time, but or no shorter period than one-half the neadenic year solice of removal will be expected at least one month be

For Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., and for Futton in all the branches of a thorough English Educa-ion, with the Ancient Languages, \$200 per ann. in quar-erly payments. Extras—the Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at the charge of their teachers. Use of Plano per quarter, \$3. no per quarier, \$3.
e stated, for the information of those par who wish to place their sons and daughters near each other, that there is also in Norwich a Family School for Boys, of the highest order, under the charge of the Rev Charles E. Abbott.

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Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., New York.
Rev. H. P. Arms, Norwich.
Rev. H. P. Arms, Norwich.
Rev. A. C. Washbarn, Agent American Bible Society.
Rev. John P. Gulliver, Norwich.
Rev. W. F. Morgan, Rector Christ Church, Norwich.
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American Psychological Journal, Lecturer on Insamity and Forensic Medicine, late Professor of Obstetries, and formerly of Materia Medica, &c.

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1.20 @ 1.60

Prussia.—The King is recovering from his Oats, Maryland and Virginia - . . . . 1.10 (a) 0.00 Oats, Maryland and Virginia - . . . . . 56 (a) 00 Oats, Pennsylvania - . . . . . . . . . . . 57 (a) 00 - 57 @ 00 - 7.50 @ 7.75 Clover Seed Timothy Seed - . - 3.75 (a) 4.00 26.00 @28.00 91(%) Bacon, Shoulders -1210 00 16.25 ( 0.00 crop prospects caused a dull market, but prices, except for Indian corn, which is 1s. 6d. (a) 2s. Lard, in barrels 18.25 (@18.50 Wool, Washed - -

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 24, 1855.

Flour, Howard Street - - 9.75 @ 0.00

Cheese · · · · · · Coffee, Rio . . . . . .

Butter, Roll . . . . .

Lard, in kegs - -

Cheese - - - - Coffee, Rio - - -

Butter, Western - - Butter, State - - -

Coffee, Java · · ·

Wool, Unwashed - -

Wool, Fleece, common -

Iron, Scotch, Pig . .

Lime, Rockland . .

Wool, Pulled . . . . . .

Wool, Washed - - .

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 21, 1855. Flour, Western - - - 8.75 @ 9.00 Corn, yellow - - - - 89 @ 62 Timothy Seed -4.25 (0) 0.00 Hay · · · · - - 1.06 (a) 1.12 21 (a) 25 71@ 61@ Pork, Mesa - - - - Pork, Prime - - -- 16.75 (a) 0.00 

SALE OF DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Among the hundreds of letters, certificates, and orders,

Lime, common - - - 83 @ 0.00

received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following

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t in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expu sion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the Messrs, J. Kipp & Co.

as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very gre-I Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. Mc. anc's celebrated Verminige, and take none else. All other remifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's

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Proofs of the great superiosity of Dr. Wistar's Balsan DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the effects of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in the case of one of my neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthisic, general pulmounty weakness

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My neighbor, referred to above, lately

a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and everal others laboring under like complaints. I have bove immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also Yours, &c., HENRY DUNHAM.

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OCATION.—Norwich is known to be one of the most a beautiful and healthy towns in New England, com-ming to an unusual degree the advantages of both city and

Sessions and Vacations.—There will be a vacation of six

Norwich Conn., January 1, 1855

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